

SEVENFOLD TRAGEDY.

Richard Klatke, a Chicago Carpenter, Out of Work, Solves the Problem Before Him—His Entire Family, Including His Aged Father and Mother, Killed, and Suicide Follows the Job—If He Had Only Waited!

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—An entire family, consisting of seven persons, was found dead, the result of the murderous work and suicide, Tuesday night of Richard Klatke, a carpenter, residing at 307 Berceau avenue. The dead are: Richard Klatke, aged 33.

Kate Klatke, his wife, aged 73. John Klatke, his father, aged 71. Mina Klatke, his mother, aged 71. Anna Klatke, daughter, aged 7. Emma Klatke, daughter, aged 7. The discovery was made at 7:30 a. m. by a neighbor, who called at the Klatke residence to get some work done. The victims were all killed by shots from a revolver which was found by Klatke's side. Klatke had been out of work for some time, had no money and no prospect of getting work.

Each of Klatke's victims was shot through the head, and death must have been instantaneous in each case. There was an odor of chloroform in the house, and it is surmised that the murderer had rendered his victims unconscious as they slept, before firing the fatal shots. The appearance of Mrs. Klatke alone, of all the victims, presented any indications of a struggle. Her hands were scratched and her clothing was torn.

Little Emma and her mother were found in the rear room, while in the front room the aged grandparents lay in one bed and the remaining two children in another. Klatke's body lay on the floor. Beside, on a chair, was a watch and two sharpened knives. He had emptied his revolver and reloaded it.

Klatke had been out of work since Christmas. A pathetic feature of the tragedy is that two neighbors called at the Klatke cottage after the tragedy, each with the glad news of employment for him.

AN EMPLOYEE'S CURIOSITY.

Causes a Serious Explosion of Flash-Light Powder.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Persisting in his attempts to solve the secret of flash-light powder manufacture, F. T. Dunning, an employee of the firm of Powell & Lawrence, photographers, at Yale and Sixty-third street, Englewood, succeeded yesterday morning in causing an explosion which wrecked the building in which the studio is located, severely injuring himself and Mrs. Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence is the inventor of the powder, and has confined to the secret of its composition. He employed Dunning merely to mix and pack the material. He was working with 2½ ounces of the powder when it ignited and exploded over two pounds of the stuff in 35 boxes near by ready for shipment.

The room is in the second story, and the explosion tore a door from its apartment, hurled it through a hall and struck Mrs. Lawrence in the head through an open doorway. Dunning was found unconscious, covered with debris and bleeding from a dozen gashes.

Mr. Lawrence was in the gallery on the first floor when the falling debris almost buried him. The lives of all the occupants were saved by the walls not collapsing. This is the third explosion in the gallery caused by the flash-light powder, the second being Tuesday. When the first one occurred, Mrs. Lawrence was in the gallery. She was forced to jump from the second story window and was seriously injured. Many windows in the vicinity were shattered by yesterday's explosion.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

A Movement to Secure Arbitration of All Disputes Between the United States and England.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Twenty-seven prominent citizens yesterday signed their names to an address to "The Press and People," which contains the following suggestions of international interest.

"We suggest and propose that the people of all cities and towns of the Union, at their meetings to celebrate the birth of Washington, or at special meetings called for the purpose of the Sunday afternoon next following, or in the meetings of their societies, clubs, churches, social, religious or commercial organizations nearest in time to Washington's birthday, shall embody their views, each assemblage in its own way, on the following questions:

"1. Do we wish the government of the United States and Great Britain, by formal treaty, to establish arbitration as the method of concluding all differences which may fall of settlement by diplomacy between the two powers?"

"2. What is your opinion of war as a mode of deciding controversies between the United States and Great Britain?"

"Dr. William C. Gray, 69 Dearborn street, Chicago, and Mr. R. D. Dodge, 11 Cliff street, New York, will receive the answers, which should be sent in duplicate, and arrange them for transmission to the president of the United States and the queen of England."

Religious and secular newspapers throughout the country are also requested to give the proposition their sanction and urge the co-operation of the people.

BURIED TREASURE

Unearthed by J. H. Parker Near Sunbury

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 6.—J. H. Parker, of High Point, learned some time ago that a large amount of gold coin was buried near Sunbury station on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley railway. In some way he located the treasure, and news now reaches here that he has unearthed an amount aggregating \$25,000. The man who buried it is not known. The find has caused great excitement in all that section of the country.

RELIEF WORK

Going On with Astonishing Rapidity Among the Armenians.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—A letter received in Boston from Constantinople dated January 15, states that relief work among Armenians is growing with astonishing rapidity, and has now reached a magnitude which is colossal. Missionaries in Trebizond, Erzeroum, Bitlis, Van, Marash, Harpoot, Siwas, Caesarea, Aintab, Marash and Hadjin are all doing more or less in the way of relief, with American and British funds.

AN AWFUL WRECK.

Bristol Bridge Carried Away by the Flood and Fourteen Human Lives Lost—Part of the Structure Gave way First and the Greater Disaster Occurred When Brave Workmen Were on the Wreck Trying to Repair the Damage.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 7.—A most appalling disaster occurred here shortly after nine o'clock last night in which 30 working men were precipitated into the Pequabuck river from the east Bristol bridge and from ten to twelve of them are probably lost.

The structure was found to be shaky and the 442 train on the New England road was narrowly escaped from wreck as it crossed on the way to Hartford.

For some time the bridge had been looked upon with suspicion, and at the present time a new bridge was in process of erection, and was almost completed. It was close alongside the old bridge which was carried away. The east-bound passenger train had passed last night, one side of the old bridge gave way to the current, and with a crash went boiling down stream. The managers of the road immediately dispatched a wrecking train from Hartford, which arrived on the Eastville side of the Pequabuck at 5:45. There were 49 men on the train all of whom had come from Hartford. They were immediately set to work to make the new bridge passable and work was progressing satisfactorily by the aid of lanterns up to nine o'clock. To facilitate the work half the east-bound train was left on the remaining portion of the old structure. At nine o'clock they were passing iron girders to another gang of men on the new bridge.

The waters of the Pequabuck had been continually rising since morning, and at nine o'clock were higher than ever known. The water had risen two or three feet since the first crash at five o'clock, and the remainder of the bridge was really tottering while the men were courageously standing upon it. The outer end suddenly sank with a crash, with its human freight, and was carried off in the boiling current. The cries of the men, the creaking of timber and the falling of the ironwork made a combined noise which was heard half a mile away.

The half of the gang which had been resting on more solid foundation were horror-stricken to see their working companions so suddenly precipitated to death. In an instant, however, they were resolved into a rescuing party, and every effort was made to save the drowning men. Two men were fortunate enough to reach shore by their own exertions, immediately after the fearful fall. A third was saved by a workman, who plunged in after him and brought him to the shore. Finally a fourth, a fifth and then a sixth were saved by the heroic efforts of comrades.

Others could be seen struggling away in the mass of debris, clinging to it and crying frantically for help, while a number never came in sight after the bridge went down. The stormy night was darkness itself, and with the boiling stream overrunning its banks on both sides, efforts to rescue in the darkness were fraught with the greatest danger.

A PRACTICAL TEST.

Is a Gold Bond a Discrimination Against Other Legal Tenders?

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 7.—Ex-Congressman Bryan has put his faith in silver to the practical test by bringing suit to the district court to restrain the mayor and city council of Lincoln from issuing \$34,000 refunding gold bonds recently contracted to by an eastern loan company. Mr. Bryan does not seriously question the legality or necessity of the bond issue, but objects to the redemption of the bonds in gold as discriminating against silver or any other legal tender that is current in the United States.

ON A HOT TRAIL

Of the Men Who Robbed the Bank of Fayette, O.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 7.—The police are at last on the trail of the men who robbed the bank of Fayette, O., of \$10,000 on January 9, and several arrests within the next few days are probable. It has been discovered that the explosive used to blow open the safe was purchased in this city the Saturday previous to the robbery, and a good description of the man who purchased it has been obtained. This much the bank officers have revealed.

A FRIGHTFUL SITUATION.

One Hundred Persons Said to be Lost at

Head Brook, N. J.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—A special to a morning paper from Bound Brook, N. J., reports that at least one hundred people have been burned or drowned. Burning houses are floating about the village, and the people in many cases dropped off to escape the flames only to be drowned. The city is under six feet of water.

It is not likely that later reports will bear out the estimate of lives lost.

STORM AND FLOOD

Bring Disaster to Many Towns and Cities in the East.

St. Louis, Feb. 7.—Dispatches from inland points in the east tell of unprecedented rains, accompanied by destructive winds, and followed by sudden floods, the three causes combining in the destruction of much property and some loss of life.

MRS. ANNIE TREESE.

A Woman Wanted in St. Louis, Located in Pennsylvania.

ALTOONA, Pa., Feb. 7.—James Treese, of Altoona, a suburb of this city, is the woman who was with David A. London prior to the latter's death at a boarding house in St. Louis. After his death she mysteriously disappeared, taking his money and valuable watch. A photograph of her sent to the St. Louis police was identified by the landlady of the boarding house at which London stopped. She is being closely watched.

HE'S ALL RIGHT.

Ambassador Uhl Will be Graciously Received in Berlin.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Baron von Thielman, the German ambassador, called on Secretary Olney at the state department yesterday morning and gave the official assurances that the German government is that Assistant Secretary Uhl would be perfectly acceptable as the United States ambassador at Berlin. Baron von Thielman also visited Mr. Uhl and tendered him his congratulations on his selection for the post.

A WILD WIND STORM.

Makes Things Lively In and About New York—A Brooklyn Coalage Blown Down and Several Men Buried in the Debris. The Ship J. N. Walker, in Tow, Blown High and Dry Upon Liberty Island.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The high wind prevailing here is causing a great deal of damage to property. A three-story brick building on Thirty-ninth street, Brooklyn, was blown down by the storm shortly after 10 a. m. The building was used as a co-op. Several men are known to have been at work there when the building collapsed. It is believed that the majority of them are buried in the debris. Firemen and policemen, assisted by the people in the neighborhood, at once began the work of clearing away the ruins.

The gulf storm that was roaring and racing up the Atlantic coast all Wednesday has reached here and it is the wildest and most violent that New York has known for several years.

The American ship J. N. Walker started from her pier in Brooklyn in tow of two tugs from the Erie basin to be dry-docked. As soon as she was clear of the pier the wind took charge of her and she was blown through the interlocking channel, dragging the tugs along with her. She touched on a shoal off Governor's Island and was then blown across the bay, being entirely beyond the control of the tugs. She struck broadside against the pier of the Liberty Island Steamboat Co. on Liberty Island, where she now lies port side up. The name of the ship was still raging and that the Presbyterian church, the Annex hotel, J. G. Ferris' house and store, and other residences and business places had been destroyed. One man was known to have been drowned while trying to rescue a child who had risen to the top of the smokestack.

CUBAN RECOGNITION

Not Regarded with Favor by the Chairman of the House Subcommittee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The question of recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents was freely discussed at the meeting yesterday of the house committee on foreign affairs. Mr. Pearson, of North Carolina, precipitated the debate by suggesting that the house should formulate a resolution recognizing the belligerency of Cubans without waiting for the data from the state department which the committee called for several weeks ago. At that time the general subject of Cuban affairs was referred to a subcommittee of which Mr. Adams, of Pennsylvania, is chairman.

When Mr. Pearson had finished, the question was asked of Mr. Adams what ought to be the attitude of this government with reference to Cuban recognition.

Mr. Adams obviously was not over friendly to the proposition. He thought the United States ought to proceed slowly in the matter. He went on to say that he had inquired among the larger business houses of Philadelphia as to the conditions in Cuba, and that his replies had not been satisfactory. He proceeded from this point to define the legal status of the United States with reference to Spain with whom we have treaties of amity and commerce, and with whom, also, friendly relations exist.

Other members of the committee questioned Mr. Adams upon phases of the situation, and the suggestion was advanced by Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, that recognition of this character were purely an executive function.

TO PREVENT PRIZE FIGHTING

Text of the Bill Rushed Through the House Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Following is the text of the bill to prevent and punish prize-fighting, etc., in the territories of the United States, passed by the house of representatives Wednesday afternoon.

Be it enacted, etc., That any person who is the territory, or the District of Columbia, shall voluntarily engage in a pugilistic encounter between man and man, or a fight between a man and a bull, or any other animal for money or for other things of value, or for any championship, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered, or to see which an admission fee is charged, either directly or indirectly, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than five years.

By the term "pugilistic encounter," as used in this bill, is meant any voluntary fight by blows for money or for other things of value, whether with or without gloves, between two or more men, or for a prize of any character, or for any other thing of value or for any championship, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered, or to see which an admission fee is charged either directly or indirectly.

RUSSIA OPPOSES

The Entry of an American Dispatch Boat to the Dardanelles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 8.—The porte, in response to the request of Hon. A. W. Terrell, American minister, that the United States be granted permission to have a dispatch boat at Constantinople, maintains that the Dardanelles being regulated by an international agreement, the United States cannot apply for the desired permission to the six powers that signed the treaty of Berlin.

It is stated that Russia is opposed to the entry of an American dispatch boat; hence the porte's hesitation to grant Mr. Terrell's request.

NOT SO BAD AS REPORTED.

Only Six Men Drowned by the Collapse of the Bristol Bridge.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 8.—There is no doubt that six men were drowned in the falling of the railroad bridge across the Pequabuck river between Forestville and Bristol, Thursday night. Railroad men are confident that this number covers the list of dead.

Daniel J. O'Brien's body was recovered Thursday night and yesterday morning three other bodies were recovered as they were floating past the Forestville depot.

CUT TO PIECES.

John C. Emstall Decapitated and Dis-

membered by a Train at St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—John C. Emstall, 45 years of age, was found dead at 8:45 o'clock Thursday night on the west track of the Merchants' bridge approach. Both legs and his head were cut off. He worked in Granite City, Ill., and it is supposed he fell from the train while coming home. He and his son, Louis, boarded a train at Granite City at 6:10 p. m. Louis did not miss his father until the train reached St. Louis.

BY FIRE AND FLOOD.

A Terrible Calamity Overtakes Bound Brook, N. J.—The Rising Raritan Floods the City—The Imperturbed Citizens Placed Dumbly in Peril by Fire—Hundreds of Buildings Carried Away—One Life Known to Be Lost.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Feb. 8.—Bound Brook Thursday night experienced the most dreadful calamity in its existence. It was swept by both fire and flood. The water from the Raritan river ran through the streets of the village, and at 3 a. m. the water was nearly ten feet high in the main street of the town.

The three main streets in the village were flooded with water, and while the water was rising the fire broke out. Women and children from houses that were in danger of being swept away by the flood, a fire was discovered in the lumber yard of L. L. Cook & Co., started by slacking lime. An alarm was turned in, but the volunteer firemen of Bound Brook thought more of human life than property, and they sent word to Somerville and Plainfield for assistance.

No attention was paid to fighting the fire by the residents of the village, and all of them directed their efforts toward rescuing those who were imprisoned in their houses. The firemen of Bound Brook were secured and attempts made to take persons from the second story windows of their houses, but they could not be gotten out.

All communication between Bound Brook and outside places was cut off, and the last report received from the port side was that the water was still rising and that the Presbyterian church, the Annex hotel, J. G. Ferris' house and store, and other residences and business places had been destroyed. One man was known to have been drowned while trying to rescue a child who had risen to the top of the smokestack.

The damage is fully \$150,000, but only one life, that of Miller, is known to have been lost.

Hundreds of fragile structures were torn from their foundations and floated down toward the ocean in the seething current, and great numbers of animals went down in the torrents. No trace could be found of Miller after his boat was overturned.

The volunteer fire department was unable to use their apparatus, owing to the flooded condition of the streets, and had to wait until the water subsided. The town was on fire. The outside fire companies were unable to be of assistance, as they could not get anywhere near the fire on account of the submerged streets. The fire finally died out, after devastating a large section of the town. A large number of families were made homeless.

Twenty-Five Missing.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 8.—The dam at Peachout lake has broken and the lower part of this city is inundated. The water rose ten feet in the streets in ten minutes. Twenty-five persons are missing.

The Bridge Gave Way. EASTON, Pa., Feb. 8.—Heavy rains and melting snow are causing the rivers and creeks to rise rapidly, resulting in much damage.

The bridge crossing Saylor's lake, on the Lehigh & Lackawanna railroad gave way while a mixed train was passing over it, but no one was hurt.

A Corps Found.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Feb. 8.—The storm has raised the Raritan river 25 feet. Bridges are being swept away, railroads washed out and a large amount of property destroyed.

One man was found dead near the track of the Central railroad of New Jersey, near North Beach. Two men also attempted to cross a high bridge at this place with a horse and wagon. They were swept into the stream. They were rescued.

Mills Flooded.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Feb. 8.—The Schuylkill river has risen 25 feet and is still rising. The bridge at Port Kennedy has been closed to travel, and the structure is expected to go down the river at any minute. The lower floors of the Wyoming mills are flooded. Their losses will foot up in the thousands.

Boston Cellars Flooded.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—The terrific gale predicted by the weather bureau has reached here. Several wharves along the river front were inundated. Cellars along Atlantic avenue were flooded to the depth of several feet, and considerable damage resulted.

Tunnel Cave-In.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Feb. 8.—The heavy storm caused several cave-ins on the Lehigh Valley railroad in this vicinity. There was a cave-in at Long Tunnel, about ten miles east of Phillipsburg.

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THE SPENDTHRIFT PARTY.

Predominating Propensities of the Profligate Republicans.

The republican party, as it chooses to be represented in congress, has two propensities which are, perhaps, more strongly marked than any others. One is the propensity to legislate as to enable a few people engaged in pet industries to get rich out of the earnings of other people. The other is to make prodigal expenditure of the money contributed by taxpayers for public purposes.

The latter propensity was illustrated signally by the republican congress which in 1890 so increased the expenditures as to convert a surplus of over \$100,000,000 a year into a deficit before the expiration of Harrison's term. That prodigal congress did its work so well by providing for continuous expenditures which cannot be reduced without breach of faith that the deficit continued. It was so skillful in its prodigality that the receipts are still below the expenditures, although they are more than sufficient to meet the expenditures of any year after the union army was paid off and disbanded until the Reed-McKinley congress made the money fly.

We have the same kind of a congress now with Reed at the front and the same propensity manifests itself in spite of all efforts at repression. From a republican source comes the proposition to spend \$100,000,000 as fast as possible on coast defenses, and no telling how many millions more for big guns and battle ships and all the other means and implements of wholesale murder.

It is Mr. Reed's chairman of committee who tells the public that there will be liberal appropriations for river and harbor improvements. Everybody knows what that means. Everybody knows it means the appropriation of many millions for useless "improvements"—useless for any other purpose than to enable congressmen to "make themselves solid" with constituents who measure a man's statesmanship by his success in getting an appropriation for his "district."

This eminently republican chairman proposes to be liberal because he says we have \$175,000,000 in the treasury and are about to have \$100,000,000 more, borrowed money. With this great pile in the treasury he professes to see no reason why congress should not be liberal in its appropriations.

MR. PLATT'S EXCLUSIVE HOTEL.

NO PERSONS FROM INDIANA OR OHIO ACCOMMODATED.

Gov. McKINLEY—That's a fine way to run a hotel.

GEN. HARRISON—I have heard that at one time an Indiana woman conducted me in much the same manner.—Washington Post.

This free-handed statesman seems to have forgotten that during the holidays his party put what they called an "emergency" tariff bill through the house, insisting that the treasury receipts were running behind the expenditures and that more revenue was the one thing needed to relieve the treasury of all its troubles.

He seems to have forgotten that the outgoing of the republican party leaders, including himself, when this congress first convened that economy would be the watchword, for the present session, at least, and that the appropriations would be kept down to the lowest limit consistent with efficient administration.

The propensity to spend money is so dominating that under its sway all the fine promises of economy, all the moves in the game of politics and the actual fact of a deficit are forgotten or ignored. If this propensity is irresistible when the treasury is still running a hind from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 a month, if a republican congress will be prodigal when the treasury is in its straits at present, what would it do if the receipts were at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year more than the necessary expenditures? We may learn from the history of that other Reed congress which came in with Harrison and by its spendthrift acts dissipated the large surplus left by Cleveland and created a deficit before the Harrison administration turned over an emptied treasury to its successor.—Chicago Chronicle.

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